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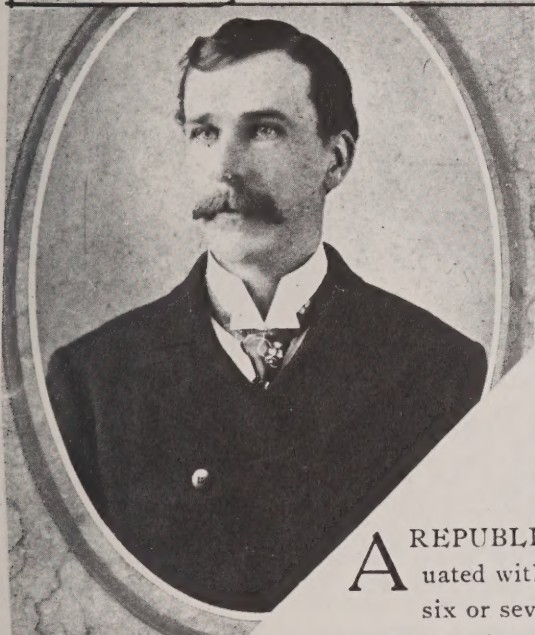
THE STUDENTS OF THE BLACKSTONE VALLEY
REGIONAL VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

CRIMPVILLE COMMENTS

PUBLISHER
BELLINGHAM
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION



JEAN BRENNAN
Chairman



Bellingham

Representative in General Court
10th Norfolk District

Town vote on

Clarence A. Crooks, Republican
Carroll E. White, Independent
Blanks

71
137
10

Nov. 16, 1917

Total

218

Clarence A. Crooks

'Tis the time of New Year to be jolly
with fond wishes for a prosperous and
happy season from the Bellingham
Historical Commission.

A REPUBLICAN candidate for Representative of the Tenth Norfolk district, graduated with honors from both Dean Academy and Tufts College. After teaching for six or seven years, he has since been engaged in farming on his native place, and in the wood and lumber business. Has served the town of Bellingham for a period of about 10 years, in the offices of Auditor, Tax Collector, School Committee and Selectman. Also served on the Republican town committee for about 15 years, much of the time as Secretary and Treasurer. Is interested in Grange work, having served as secretary, overseer, chaplain and master of Border Grange.

Has been for several years a contributing member of the Mass. Civic Alliance, an organization whose purpose it is to keep bad laws off our statute books and to effect the passage of good laws.

Also takes a deep interest in temperance, contributing annually to the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. In fact, he believes that the temperance question is one of the most important issues of this campaign, in view of the growing interest in the question, especially the National Prohibition Amendment. He believes that the Tenth district especially should be represented by a man whose stand on this question is positively known, both by his example and his record, to favor temperance, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Bellingham is divided into three sections. The South where the undersigned resides, has not sent a representative since Nathan Cook served in 1882, and as the Center and North have each had a turn since then, the South claims that it is its turn now.

If interested in the election of a man of the caliber described above, your vote is solicited at the primary in your town Sept. 25, 1917.

Yours respectfully,

CLARENCE A. CROOKS.

Bellingham, Sept. 15, 1917.

Pictures

Information

Courtesy

Edith
Crooks
Menowski

The Graduating Class from
Tufts College.

Arrow indicates Mr. Crooks
Note the sideburns and a
moustache in vogue then.



Mr. Crook's appeal shown
on the front page rewarded
him with the opportunity
to serve as a Representa-
tive in the General Court
for the year of 1918.

He was born Oct. 24, 1867.
He died July 14, 1929
His life was cut short
at less than 62 years
old. He suffered from
a heart condition.

He received a Masters degree in Greek/Latin from Tufts College and went on to teach
school in Goffstown, N. H. and later in Francis town, N.H.. In 1891 he was in the
Quechee Grade School of Goffstown, N. H. Was a Principal in a Keene, N.H. school.
He was a member of the New England Club of Delta Upsilon in 1908. He remained a
bachelor all of his life. His brother Willie did not marry until very late in life.
Two other brothers married and left the homestead. They were lumber dealers and also
handled ice from their pond nearby. A sister, Flora, married and lived a short dist-
ance down on South Maple Street on the Franklin side.

Clarence was a Prohibitionist and a devout church attendant. He was a Deacon in the
Congregational church in Franklin and later in South Franklin. He had a Democrat
carriage seating five people and drove twice to church services on Sunday. He owned
a former race horse called "Charlie Horse" that took him wherever he wanted to go.
Because of his physical condition he confined his farming activities to light work
around hens, eggs, corn and apples. He had a large library in his home as he was very
studious as well as industrious; a trait that had been of his forebears.
He was a member of the Grange, Masons and other associations and was a generous donor
to many charities.

43

He served the Town as a police officer in 1899
Was on the School Committee 1902-1911.
Selectman in 1908 and Tax Collector 1902-1904.
He was Public Weigher 1898 to 1920 with the
exception of four years.

George R. Ellis of Foxboro succeeded him as
Representative the following years.

Town Clerk's Meeting

On Friday at noon the 16th day of November A. D.,
1917, the clerks of the towns of Wrentham, Bellingham,
Franklin, Foxboro and Plainville constituting the 10th
Norfolk Representative District, met at the Town Office
in Franklin, and examined and compared transcripts of
the records of the votes cast on the 6th day of November,
1917, in said towns for Representative in the General
Court for the said 10th District, and did ascertain that
Clarence A. Crooks was duly elected, and issued certifi-
cates of his election, one of which was sent to the Secre-
tary of the Commonwealth and one was delivered to a
constable of Bellingham to be served on said Clarence A.
Crooks.

Tabulation of Votes

	Clarence A. Carroll Belling- ham	E. Horace White of Belling ham	Franklin	Blanks	Totals
Wrentham	118	56	—	13	187
Bellingham	71	137	—	10	218
Franklin	338	318	2	38	696
Foxboro	304	100	—	65	469
Plainville	122	39	—	23	184
Totals	953	650	2	149	1754

Witness our hands at Franklin this 16th day of No-
vember, 1917,

David F. Stone, Town Clerk of Wrentham.
Percy C. Burr, Town Clerk of Bellingham.
Michael J. Costello, Town Clerk of Franklin.
George R. Ellis, Town Clerk of Foxboro.
Theodore E. A. Fuller, Town Clerk of Plainville.

A true record.

Attest:

PERCY C. BURR,
Town Clerk.

Protection and the Wage Earner

"The pivot upon which the question of protection and tariff reform turns, is the question of wages. If it can be shown that protection improves the condition of the wage earner, it is most assuredly a system to be upheld. On the other hand satisfactory evidence, that it exerts an influence in the reduction of wages, is sufficient warrant for its condemnation, since the condition of the wage earner is a reliable test of the material prosperity of a nation.

One of the most obvious effects of the protective system is the enhanced price of commodities or the decreased purchasing power of wages. If foreign goods pay a tax of 45%, this must increase the cost to the consumer. The cost is increased, moreover, not only of foreign goods, but of similar goods produced at home. Even the former, from which the revenue needed for the administration of the government, is obtained, throws a heavy burden upon the consumer of necessities of life; but it is slight in comparison with the increased cost of similar domestic goods which affords no revenue. Indeed the very object of protection is to increase the price of foreign commodities that they can be manufactured at home, where circumstances are less favorable, without loss to the manufacturer.

In 1886 the revenue obtained from imports amounted, in round numbers, to two hundred and twenty-five millions while the cost of domestic goods, over and above the probable cost, had there been no protective duty, was in the neighborhood of a billion dollars or between 4 and 5 times as much as was paid into the national treasury. This result is founded on the supposition that domestic manufacturers availed themselves of but 20% of the 45% average, which the law allowed them for that year. And such a supposition would seem to be sufficiently liberal, in the face of the predictions of depression and ruin. Which those engaged in protected industries say will follow even a slight reduction of the tariff. As a very large majority of the people are wage earners it is chiefly upon them that this burden falls. It is not necessary to illustrate at greater length the principle that protective duties enhance the price of commodities, or in other words, decrease the purchasing power of wages, for it is the very foundation upon which the system rests and without which it would be purposeless and negatory.

But if the system is founded on justice it should compensate the wage earner for the decreased purchasing power of his wages. Does it give this compensation? An answer can best be given, by considering the influence of protection upon production. Labor saving machinery is one of the most important factors in modern production and any interference with its introduction is likewise an interference with the highest interests of labor. The discouraging influence, which protective duties exert upon the introduction of machinery, is principally caused by the duty on the so-called raw material, for instance, iron, steel, lumber, coal, all of which are used either in the construction of machinery or in furnishing the requisite motive power.

Demand for a commodity decreases as the price increases. Is it not highly probable, therefore, that by reason of a high tax on the raw material, the development of machinery and facilities of transportation and communication has been restricted in no slight degree? An instructive illustration of the impeding influence of protection is found in the process of iron smelting. Previous to 1841, the charcoal method of smelting was in general use in this country, although in Great Britain this process was being replaced by the cheaper anthracite method. After the tariff reduction in '41 the anthracite method was more frequently employed but in '42 duties were again raised and a return to the charcoal method followed. But during the low tariff period from '46-'60, the anthracite process began again to be employed more and more, almost to the exclusion of the former costly method.

But protection not only decreases the demand for raw material, thereby obstructing or impeding the introduction of machinery, but also decreases the demand for all protected commodities. For instance, in Great Britain in 1886, when sugar was not taxed, the number of pounds consumed per capita was 75, but in 1874, when taxed, only 56! Furthermore, less demand for commodities is followed by less demand for labor to produce these commodities and consequently the wage earner receives less remuneration. But a practical test of the question of wages is to be found in New South Wales and Victoria, free trade and protectionist countries respectively. Both countries were settled at about the same time, and at present have about the same population, although at first Victoria grew faster on account of her much richer gold mines. In the free trade country for the 10 years previous to 1883, commerce increased 85%, while in the protectionist country, it increased only 23%. The population of the former increased 53%, that of the latter only 18%.



- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Robert Alfred Cote | 13 | Richard Alfred Genereux |
| 2 | Albert Joseph Benoit | 14 | Stanley Dean |
| 3 | Roger Joseph Drapeau | 15 | |
| 4 | Michael George Berardi | 16 | Therese Mary Drapeau |
| 5 | David Lawrence Tuttle, Jr. | 17 | Rolan Eugene Jodoin |
| 6 | Jay Sidney Brown | 18 | Normand Joseph Casvant |
| 7 | Richard Nelson Robertson | 19 | Norman Genereux |
| 8 | Walter Joseph Nadolny | 20 | Edgar Joseph Beaulieu |
| 9 | James Joseph Janiszski | 21 | Joseph John Bilodeau |
| 10 | Byron Allen Pickering | 22 | Charles Allen Sanford |
| 11 | Lucine Joseph LeClaire | 23 | Gerard Lucien Daigle |
| 12 | Gaetan Vekeman, Jr. ? | 24 | Donald Raymond Thayer |

MOOL CLASS of 1943

9 10 11 12 13 14

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

39 40 41 42 43 44 45

BELLINGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL
CLASS of 1943.

Patricia A. Hunter (35?)
Stella Ester Terban (15?)
Germaine Mary Rose Auilette (40?)

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The Arms and Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts



1. Seal of New Plymouth



4. Arms of Queen Anne



2. Seal of Massachusetts, 1628/9



6. Seal under George II, III



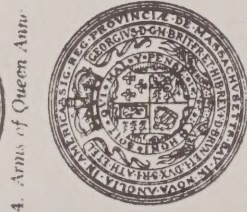
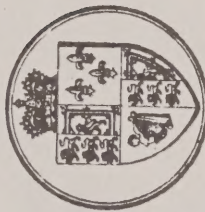
8. Seal of 1770



7. Seal of 1775



3. Seal of William III



5. Seal under George I

THE GREAT SEAL IN USE TODAY



9. Present seal

Our Town seal, on page 1, appeared for the first time on our Town report in 1901. An Act was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Wolcott on April 10, 1899: "Within one year from the passage of this act every Town not already having a seal shall, by such method as may be adopted by vote of the town at a meeting called for the purpose, establish a seal of the town, which seal shall be in the custody of the town clerk;-----"

Information on seals courtesy of Miss E. Jane Coleman of Mendon.

The History

of the Seal of the Commonwealth

It is difficult to say when seals were first used. We know that it must have been very long ago, for they are mentioned in the Bible.

The use of seals by individuals was more widespread in ancient times than nowadays, for then, most men, even those of high rank and great wealth, could not write. To signify acceptance of a document or a writing, they would impress an attached blob of soft wax with their coat-of-arms which was usually cut into their signet ring. Men, because they could not read, were loath to affix their seal and thus pledge themselves to perform an act unless they were sure of the contents of the paper they had sealed.

From this gradually evolved the idea that documents of state as well as very important personal papers such as deeds should have a seal to bear witness as to their authenticity.

The charter granted by Charles I in 1629 authorized the Massachusetts Bay Colony to use a seal, and the impression of an Indian at the left was the one adopted. It was used until the charter was annulled.

In the pre-Revolutionary era, the royal coat-of-arms of England with a suitable motto was the seal of the Province of Massachusetts.

Governor Edmund Andros during his brief and arbitrary rule (1686-1689) used a seal with two sides as shown below.



The royal governors affixed their personal seals to commissions issued to officers in the military service.

When the conflict began in 1775, between the province and England, General Thomas Gage, the royal governor, had the custody of the province seal. As his authority was no longer recognized by the province it became necessary to establish a new public seal.

Therefore, on July 28, 1775, the General Court passed an order appointing a committee to consider "what is necessary to be done relative to a Colony Seal." The design adopted was that of the English-American in the following representation.

A motto was also chosen. "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem" which, down through the years, since the day of its adoption, has remained the motto of the Commonwealth. Freely translated this means, "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty." It was written about 1659, and is attributed to the famous English patriot, Algernon Sydney.



Soon after the first meeting of the state legislature under the Constitution, on Dec. 13, 1780, the council accepted Nathan Cushing's design for a new seal for the Commonwealth. This action of the council was the only authority for the seal until 1885, when the legislature by act prescribed its present form.

The arms of the Commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold; whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."



Seal used prior to 1898

The coat-of-arms as drawn and embellished under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

The Great Seal of the Commonwealth shall be circular in form bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the Commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublice Massachusettsensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression on a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

In 1898, the design drawn by Edmund H. Garrett under the direction of the then Secretary of the Commonwealth was made the official representation of the coat-of-arms of the state.

The Great Seal is in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is required by the Constitution to affix an impression of it to all commissions issued in the name of the Commonwealth. In addition to commissions all records certified by the Secretary must bear the Great Seal.

The seal of the Commonwealth now in use in the office of the State Secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

The use of the arms or the Great Seal of the Commonwealth for any advertising or commercial purpose is prohibited by law.

THE GREAT SEALS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Facing page--

Fig.1 Great seal of New-Plymouth, dated 1620, sent over by the London Adventurers in 1624. Latin translation, "Seal of the Society of Plymouth of New England".

Fig.2 Great seal of the Massachusetts Bay Colony under its charter authorized by Charles I in 1628/9. Over the Indian's head is a pennoncel in which the Indian is portrayed as speaking the prayer of a man of Macedonia to St. Paul, "Come over and help us." This was the only seal used until the abrogation of the first charter of the Massachusetts Bay, in 1684.

Fig.3 The arms of William III and Mary II, styled "King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith", Fig.4 The arms of Queen Anne. She ascended the throne at the decease of her brother-in-law King William III And Queen Mary II, her sister, as they had no issue. As Queen Anne left no surviving child, at her death, the crown passed, by Act of Settlement, to the great-grandson of James I, who ascended the throne under the title of George the First. Fig.5 The arms of George I (crowned Oct. 20, 1714.) styled "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, etc., Defender of the Faith".

Fig.6 The arms of George II (crowned Oct.11, 1727) He was styled the same as his father George I and bore the same arms. George III (crowned Sept. 27, 1761) was styled the same and bore the same arms as George I until the union with Ireland, when the ensigns of France were abandoned by his Majesty's order in Council, Nov. 5, 1800.

Fig.7 is the great seal adopted by the Commonwealth. When the war against England began in 1775, Gen. Thomas Gage, the royal governor, had the custody of the Commonwealth seal. As his authority was no longer recognized, it became necessary to adopt a new public seal. On July 28, 1775, the General Court passed an order appointing a committee to consider "what is necessary to be done relative to a Colony Seal. The motto means "By the sword we seek peace, and peace only under liberty." It was intended as a message to England and it has continued to be the motto of the Commonwealth.

Fig.8 the second great seal adopted by the Commonwealth. Soon after the first meeting of the state legislature under the Constitution, the council, at a meeting on Wednesday 13 Dec. 1780, "Ordered, that Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare the Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Fig.9 The present coat-of-arms and great seal. In 1898, under the direction of William M. Olin, the then Secretary of the Commonwealth, Edmund H. Garrett redesigned the present coat-of-arms and the great seal.

The Bellingham Historical Commission thought "you'd like to know" about our seals.

The amount of capital and labor employed in manufacturing industries and also the rate of wages are practically the same in both countries.

But how can it be claimed that protection increases wages, when the acknowledged reason why it was desired was "because wages were high". Is protection, by increasing wages, overcoming the obstacle of wages already too high? Protection has not fulfilled its purpose unless it has counteracted or neutralized the effect of high wages, by decreasing their purchasing power, and those who uphold the protective system should be the first to denounce it, if it has accomplished the reverse of what was intended. It may still be asked whether the producer, by receiving more for his products, is not enabled to pay higher wages. The protected commodities cannot be produced at home so economically as abroad, and the capitalist therefore, may receive only the normal amount of profit since the increased price may only compensate for the unfavorable circumstances of production. There are instances, however, such as the steel industry and copper mining, in which exceedingly high profits, which would enable the employer to pay higher wages, are realized. But have we any evidence that those engaged in these industries receive more remuneration? It is seldom indeed that the employer increases the wages of his employees, simply because he is making large profits. Or, to take the case of woolen goods, wool as well as labor is a factor which enters into production.

What would the domestic wool growers say if told that, because of the higher price paid for the finished goods, they would receive more for their wool, even though there were no duty on the imported raw material? They would reply that it was absurd to suppose, that more would be paid for their wool, when it could be imported at less cost; and that nothing short of a protective duty would give satisfaction. But the wage earner is not protected. Vast waves of immigration sweep over this country, which at present seem to rise higher and faster and when the pauper laborer of Europe, of whom we hear so much now-a-days, is once here what is to prevent him from underbidding the domestic wage earner? Manifestly nothing. What difference does it make so far as the wage earner is concerned, whether a certain amount of commodities is manufactured abroad and sent here, or foreign labor comes to this country and produces that amount? No doubt this is a benefit to the manufacturer whose products are already protected.

It is impossible for protection to give compensation, by a rise in wages, for the increased cost of commodities and to the extent, it fails to do so, it throws a burden upon the wageearner.

Is it not time, therefore, that this land of Liberty began to emancipate itself from the fetters of restrictive policy, by which those engaged in unprotected industries are compelled to assist in supporting less productive industries, and which while it does not in general give greater profits than are realized in unprotected industries, does oppress the wage earner who is least able to bear oppression."

How prophetic were these profound deliberations in thought and foresight when today we have faced the loss to wage earners in the shoe and clothing industry. This man from the South of town in Bellingham gave you another look into your heritage and left a mark, unheeded, by our own government that places shame where it belongs as traitors ride rough shod over our basic ideals and hopes. Would that more could think and act in the interest of America first and only and less of goons giving away the fruits of our labors.

WHAT in the world is THIS?

Butter churn? Automatic Power Mixer? No, none of these things. This was a 1931 version of television. Actually it was called the Weiller Mirror Wheel as Dr. Karolus used in television experiment.

